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OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827.

[NO. 181.

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

A revolution of the seasons, has nearly been completed since the Representatives of the People and States of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval, the never slumbering eye of a wise and beneficent Providence has continued its guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land. The blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens, in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition. The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labors of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup a portion of enjoyment as large and liberal as the indulgence of Heaven has perhaps ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced, over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more. To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate, the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams, which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which Government was instituted. Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the Union are constantly recurring, to demand the attention of the Federal Legislature; and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two Houses, after their periodical renovation. To present to their consideration, from time to time, subjects in which the interests of the nation are most deeply involved, and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the Constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new Congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which it is now my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention. A negotiation, upon subjects of high and delicate interest, with the Government of Great Britain, has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue, upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement. The purposes of the Convention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent Convention, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of the proclamation issued on the nineteenth day of March last, publishing this Convention, is herewith communicated to Congress. The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been duly received, and the Commission instituted conformably to the act of Congress of the 2d of March last, for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons entitled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the consummation of their labors. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of grateful joy to ourselves, but has had the happy effect in promoting a friendly disposition, and in softening asperities upon other objects of discussion. Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honorable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The Conventions of 3d July, 1815, and of 20th October, 1818, will expire

by their own limitation on the 20th October, 1828. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity; and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory Westward of the Rocky Mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite period of time, after the expiration of the abovementioned Conventions; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other. The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burdens on the other. Treaties of Commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and, were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an overreaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace. Our Conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principles of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any two other nations on the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and, in all probability, far more extensive, than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two Conventions, for continuing in force, those abovementioned, have been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 6th of August last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the Treaty of Peace, of November, 1782, and September, 1783, between the U. States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our Independence, a line of boundary was drawn as the demarcation of territory between the two countries, extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes, and mountains, then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties, since that time, several questions of boundary, between their respective Territories, have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain, four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, but without the means of concluding a definite arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate Commissions, consisting of two Commissioners, one appointed by each party, to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the Commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several Governments; and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these Commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigations, one by entire and the other by partial agreement. The Commissioners of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent have finally disagreed, and made their conflicting reports to their own Governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the Arbitrator. This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth Convention, concluded at London, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 29th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the Senate.

While these questions have been pend-

ing, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions, and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself, in dispute between the two Nations. By a common understanding between the Governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should change the state of the question of right, to be definitively settled. Such collision has, nevertheless, recently taken place, by occurrences, the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents, and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a special Agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outrages have occurred, the result of whose inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

While so many of the subjects of high interest to the friendly relations between the two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonial Possessions, have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by the British Government, of access, in vessels of the U. States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon our own territories. In the amicable discussions which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed, have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, because the offers of an Act of Parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been grasped at with sufficient eagerness by an instantaneous conformity to them. At a subsequent period, it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment, because a prior Act of Parliament, of 1822, opening certain colonial ports, under heavy and burdensome restrictions, to vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and their cargoes, without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British Government have manifested no disposition, either by negotiation, or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it, and we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills which were under the consideration of Congress, at their last session, would have been deemed sufficient, in their concessions, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdiction. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempt to adjust, by reciprocal legislation, interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that, after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations of the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The session of Congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a Proclamation was issued on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse, authorized by the British Act of Parliament, of 24th June, 1822, between the United States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been, by the subsequent Acts of Parliament, of 5th July, 1825, and the order of Council, of 27th July, 1826, prohibited. The effect of this Proclamation, by the terms of the Act under which it was issued, has been, that each and every provision of the Act concerning Navigation, of 18th April, 1813, and of the Act supplementary thereto, of 15th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a Proclamation of the Governor of the Island of St. Christopher and of the Virgin Islands, inviting, for three months from the 28th of August last, the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States, which constitute their export

portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British Government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self-respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept as the grant of a favor that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective Governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is, in the mean time, satisfactory to know, that, apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade, no loss has been sustained by the commerce of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdiction.

With the other maritime and commercial Nations of Europe, our intercourse continues, with little variation. Since the cessation, by the Convention of 24th June, 1822, of all discriminating duties upon the vessels of the United States and of France, in either country, our trade with that nation has increased and is increasing. A disposition on the part of France has been manifested to renew that negotiation; and, in acceding to the proposal, we have expressed the wish that it might be extended to other objects, upon which a good understanding between the parties would be beneficial to the interests of both. The origin of the political relations between the United States and France, is coeval with the first years of our Independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it has occasionally been since that time, it can by no means be forgotten; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a recollection, equally friendly in spirit, on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made, by the Minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of citizens of the United States to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French Government has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to his consideration, to the determination of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. To this offer no definitive answer has yet been received; but the gallant and honorable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them.

A new Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, had been concluded with the Kingdom of Sweden, which will be submitted to the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification. At a more recent date, a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Lubec, and Bremen, has been received, charged with a special mission for the negotiation of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between that ancient and renowned League and the United States. This negotiation has accordingly been commenced, and is now in progress, the result of which will, if successful, be also submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the Imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated; and have been recently testified by the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by this Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European Powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained. That they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the People and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their Gov-

ernment, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the cause of freedom and Independence has continued to prevail; and if signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory has been superseded by the expulsion of the enemy over whom it could have been achieved. Our friendly wishes and cordial good will, which, have, constantly followed the Southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of Independence, are succeeded by a solicitude, equally ardent and cordial, that, by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Disclaiming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of their Independence to regulate as to them shall seem fit, we hail, with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their persevering and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and of equal rights, which, alone suited, to the genius and temper of the American nations. It has been therefore, with some concern that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the Republics of the South, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe, to be the interest of all. Among the results of the state of things, has been that the Treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubaya has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitations to be represented at this Congress, while a manifestation was intended, on the part of the United States, of the most friendly disposition towards the Southern Republics, by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of this hemisphere to the common acknowledgment and adoption of the principles, in the regulation of their international relations, which would have secured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have promoted the cause of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the Congress, one of the two Ministers commissioned on the part of the U. States has returned to the bosom of his country, while the Minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico remains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress whenever they may be resumed.

A hope was for a short time entertained, that a treaty of Peace, actually signed between the Governments of Buenos Ayres and Brazil, would supersede all further occasion for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian Governments. At their last session, Congress were informed that some of the naval officers of that Empire had advanced and practised upon principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the Government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels, captured under the assumed authority of these erroneous principles, have been restored; and we trust that our just expectations will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all the citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarranted captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

In the diplomatic discussions at Rio de Janeiro, of these wrongs, sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others which seemed as if emanating immediately from that Government itself, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interests of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty, without waiting for instructions, to terminate his official functions, to demand his passports, and return to the United States. This movement, dictated by an honest zeal for the honor and interests of his country; motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it, has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian Government, however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them; and upon an explicit assurance, through their Charge d'Affaires

POETRY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

SHALL MAN FOREVER SLEEP?
Shall you sun sink low to rest,
Where an azure glowing sky,
Spread o'er seas of emerald light,
Where groves of coral lie?
Shall you star that floats serene,
Where Heaven's own sapphires glow—
Relume its wasted fading beam,
Where spicy breezes blow?
Shall that sun in splendor rise,
O'er his glorious pathway sweep—
That star in brilliance greet our eyes—
Yet Man forever sleep?

Shall these flowers that bloom so fair,
Roses wet with morning dew,
Shedding fragrance through the air,
Ever charming—ever new?
Shall this grove in whose green shade,
Feather'd songsters love to rove,
See its scatt'rd foliage fade,
Silent every voice of love?
Shall these wide their pale leaves fling,
Surely winter o'er them sweep;
Find their hues restor'd by spring—
Yet Man forever sleep?

Shall this worm that lowly lies,
Leave the earth for fields of air;
On his gold-drop pinions rise,
A beauteous reveller there?
And shall man of nobler birth,
Never o'er these barriers leap;
Spend one trifling hour on earth,
And then forever sleep?
No!—you Sun may set in gloom—
Stars withdraw the light they give—
Fields and Flowers may cease to bloom—
Yet Man shall ever live! N. G.

CHRIST VICTORIOUS.

BY DODDRIDGE.

Gird on the conquering sword,
Ascend thy shining car;
And march, Almighty Lord,
To wage the holy war;
Before his wheels in glad surprise,
Ye valleys rise and sink ye hills.

Before thine awful face,
Millions of foes shall fall,
The captives of thy grace,
That grace which conquers all:
The world shall know great King of Kings,
What wondrous things thine arm can do.

Here too my waiting soul,
Bend thy triumphant way;
Here every foe control,
And all thy power display.
My heart, thy throne, blest Jesus see,
Submit to Thee, to Thee alone.

There is much poetry and refined sentiment
as well as an instructive moral, in the fol-
lowing lines, translated from the Arabic, which
we find in the London Magazine:

Why should I blush that fortune's frown
Dooms me life's humble paths to tread,
To live unheeded and unknown;
To sink forgotten to the dead?

'Tis not the good, the wise, the brave,
That surest shine or brightest rise,
The feather sports upon the wave,
The pearl in ocean's cavern lies.

Each lesser star that studs the sphere,
Sparkles with undiminished light;
Dark and eclipsed alone appear
The Lord of Day, the Queen of Night.

SONG.

AIR CORNALL.

Day breaks on the mountain,
Light breaks o'er the storm,
The sun from the shower
Glides silent and warm;
But grief on my soul
Of dark my soul
There's no morn to wake it,
No beam to console.

The hawk's to his corral,
The dove to her nest,
The grey wolf to the greenwood,
The fox to his rest,
But even and morrow
And wakeful to me,
There's no rest for my sorrow,
No sleep for my ee.

O lily of England,
O lady my love,
How fair is the sunbeam
Thy brow above!
But bright be thy blossom,
And reckless thy glee,
And crossed not thy bosom
With sorrow for me.

We have met in delight,
We have leaped ne'er to sever
We have loved in despair,
We have parted forever!
But there's a rest
To the mournful is given,
We shall sleep on its breast,
And awaken in heaven.

VARIETY.

VENTRILOQUISM.

Among the low companions of the late Duke of Orleans was an Abbe, who by his talent contributed to the amusements of his highness. One Sunday that the ducal family dined in the country, the Abbe was left solitary and at a loss how to employ his time. Calling a hackney-coach in the square adjoining to the palace, he ordered it to drive to St. Cloud. The coachman had scarcely passed the barrier when he was astonished by three or four voices in his vehicle, with mingled threats and cries of murder. Stopping his horses, he descended, opened the door, and saw nothing but our Abbe, who affected to sleep profoundly. Jehu, rubbing his eyes, began to doubt his ears, and even of his mental sanity, but drove quietly on, till passing the gate, he entered the Bois de Boulogne, somewhat resembling Hyde-park, but with numerous thickets. Here he was astounded by three or four voices in his coach; but it was a woman defending herself from violence; and again descending, he found his fare fast asleep. Towards the middle of the Bois de Boulogne, the highway passes through deep sand, and the carriages, of course, are constrained to a slow progress.

Here the Abbe gently opened the coach door, stepped on the sand, and retiring obliquely behind, gained the nearest thicket, where he dined at his ease, as he had concealed a cold chicken, and a wicker bottle full of good wine. Meanwhile the coachman proceeds to St. Cloud, stops at the chief tavern, alights, opens his door, flings down the steps, and perceives that his carriage is void and empty. Cursing his destiny on losing his fare, and such a gainful day as Sunday is to the tribe, he was obliged to refresh his horses, and eat a morsel, after which he returned in sorrow and dismay, by the same route. The Abbe was on the watch; with the same advantage of the sandy road, approached from behind, and opening the door, glided into the coach, where he remained in great silence till the driver stopped at the first stand in Paris, eager to supply the loss of time; but he was ready to lose what few senses he retained when he saw his fare pop his head out at the window, and heard him exclaim, "to the square where you took me up." He obeyed in great terror, and, hat in hand, let the Abbe descend; but, when the money was offered, he hastily mounted his box, and drove off, roaring, "No, no, Mr. Devil, I shall never damn my soul by taking your wages."

THE ENCHANTED GUN.

It happened some sixty or seventy years since, in the land of pumpkins, that an honest old simpleton, who had been 'to training,' had made money enough by throwing stones at a 'training cake,' to get very comfortably fuddled, even without a draft upon his purse of the 'four pence ha' penny piece,' laid by for that purpose several months before. Some wags who had kept more sober on the occasion than our hero, not having had so good luck at the gingerbread gambling, loaded his gun to the very muzzle, with alternate charges of excellent 'double bottled' and touchwood; and starting him homeward, took care to put a red hot nail rod upon the top-most piece of touchwood. Uncle Ichabod, honest old soul, shouldered fire-lock and took up his 'line of march' for home. He had not got far, however, before he goes the first charge from his gun—rather singular thought Uncle Ichabod, but a mere accident, doubtless; a charge being left there carelessly. A few rods further, bang! goes the second charge. 'Lord a mercy,' says Ichabod, this is t'arnal strange, I swaggers, but I guess it didn't all go off first time, would it though? He had hardly finished this dialogue with himself, before off goes his repeater again—'My gracious,' exclaimed our terrified militia man, 'the old boy is in the gun, I never heard of such a thing in my born days,—an exclamation which he had hardly concluded before his everlasting musket struck four; and Ichabod having no longer any fellowship for a weapon possessing such fearful continuity of explosion, very prudently threw it over the fence, and made rapid strides for the house of a clergyman, having now, no doubt, that he or his gun was bewitched. The clergyman himself was not without his doubts on the subject, after Ichabod had testified to the whole story, the truth of which was corroborated by several distinct discharges from the gun in the place where he had thrown it, which was within plain hearing of the parties.—However, while the matter remained *sub judice*, the miscellaneous cultists, who had caused all the alarm, arrived with the offending musket, which made its last discharge in the clergyman's presence, and refused further service till reloaded. It was never fairly settled, however, between him and Ichabod, whether or not it was the case of real witchcraft—a matter which we are the first to put at rest, by detailing these particulars.—*Boston Spectator and Ladies' Album.*

WINTER EVENING.

I like to sit in my study in a winter evening, when the wind blows clear, and the fire burns bright. If I am alone, I sometimes love to muse loosely on a thousand fancies of imagination—to remark the gentle agitations of the flame—to eye the mouse, that listens at his knot hole, and then runs quick across the hearth—or dwell long on the singing of the wood, when the heat drives out the sap. I believe that such reverie softens the heart, while it relaxes the body, for thus the senses are gratified in miniature. In the fire I have the softest colors, and the sweetest and most various undulations, and in the gentle music of the green stick there is melody for fancies. No sense is particularly excited by my silver grey, silken-footed, and crumb-nibbling animal, but perhaps he might teach me a lesson of prudence, not to set out on a journey, until I have inquired the dangers and difficulties of the way. While I am in this state of loquaciousness, I sometimes lapse unwillingly into grief—for my guardians are dead, and my friends are far from me, my years are hastening away, and even with its hollow blast murmurs of pleasures never to return. But this state I do not like to indulge, for sorrow grows by musing—I therefore rouse myself from fears that cheerless, to studies that strengthen or exhilarate me—and when I lighted a cigar, & have put on more wood, I track Park to the banks of the river, or I mount the walls of Rome with 'Bourbon and revenge,' and close

the evening with an act from Shakespeare, the best of poets and the wisest of writers.—*Anthology.*

CATCHING A BEAVER.

There is in Ashby, Massachusetts, a bog, called Beaver Meadow, from the circumstance of the beavers having formerly built a dam across a small stream that runs through it. And it has since been customary for the owners of the land to overflow it with water in the winter season, to improve its products. It is owned by several of the neighboring farmers, who repair thither annually for the purpose of making hay. It was on one of those occasions while a number of them were sitting under the shade of a tree, over a comfortable jug of four o'clock, that Phil Buttrick, an old hunter, told the following story—"I was once," said he, "skating on the ice, upon this meadow, when I saw a famous large beaver to which I immediately gave chase. Finding himself close pressed, he popped through a hole, in the ice, and I off with my hat and plunged after him. He paddled with all his might, and I followed after; but the beaver had rather the advantage in swimming, encumbered as I was with my great coat and skates, and it was not until he was clambering out at another hole, that I made him my prisoner."—"But, Mr. Buttrick," said one of the company, "didn't you take cold?" "Oh! not at all," he replied, "it was in *hay* time, and the water was very warm!"
—*Adams American.*

An affecting, and at the same time, a ludicrous circumstance, was exhibited a few days since. A seaman who had been absent from his country for a great many years of foreign service, and was supposed to be dead by his friends, unexpectedly came to town about ten days ago, and his pockets pretty well filled with the fruits of his hard earned services. Immediately on his arrival he hastened to the spot where he had left his wife and child; but she had left her place of residence some years back, and was gone, nobody knew where.—Still, however, he was determined to find her if alive, and wandered whither his fancy directed, in hopes of finding her, when he chanced to pass the head of King-street, he heard a woman crying, "fine callar haddies;" the sound arrested his attention, he thought he recognized the voice of his former helpmate. For a moment he doubted his senses, scarcely believing his wife could have experienced such a reverse of fortune; but on coming nearer, his doubts were removed. With a tumult of joy, not to be described, he snatched the basket from her arms, threw the "haddies" into the street, and gave her as complete a hug as an honest and robust affection was capable of performing. The poor woman was no less surprised, and bursting into tears upon having all explained to her, over a comforting drop of the creature. A thousand questions were asked and answered in a minute, when the gallant far hauled away his wife to a clothes shop in the neighborhood, where he rigged her from stem to stern, casting her old ones into the street, after which he called a noddy, swearing, that now he had found his wandering rib, he was the happiest dog alive, and bang him but Peggy and he should have a day of it, and then lay themselves snugly up in dock for life.—*Glasgow Journal.*

A few days ago, a gentleman and an Hibernian were riding together on the top of the Newark and Grantham coach, when the former missing his handkerchief, very rashly charged his fellow traveller with having stolen it, but soon finding it again, he had the good manners to beg pardon for the affront, saying it was a mistake; to which honest Pat replied with the greatest readiness "Arrah my jewel, then it was a mutual mistake, you took me for a thief, and I took you for a gentleman!"—*London pa.*

The Montreal Herald states that an Hibernian lately called at the Post-Office in that place and inquired if "there was ever a letter from Barney O'Brien, in Pecos." On being asked the name of the person to whom Barney was to address himself—"by my troth I don't know sur, but he said he would write to some of his friends in this part of the world, and I come to see if it had yet come to hand."

COURTSHIP.

In a certain section of our country, where the good people are more remarkable for their honesty and simplicity, than for their polished manners, a lad who had arrived at an age when most boys take it into their heads that a wife is indispensably necessary to their happiness, felt, or believed he felt, (no matter which) a flame for one of his fair neighbors. Possessing an uncommon share of bashfulness, he could not venture to solicit her heart and hand in person, but prevailed on an elderly brother to do it in his name. The brother accordingly made a visit, and after yawning a considerable time, turning his back, fearing she might witness his confusion, thus addressed her—"Could a body get you to have him?" Expecting his question, she modestly replied—"Well, I reckon so." He observed—"It isn't me that wants you, it's brother Jacky."—*Poughkeepsie Journal.*

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above

BANK OF PORTLAND,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND,

And has for sale at the lowest prices, for cash,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

PIECE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Broad

CLOTHS;

Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES;

Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.

Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;

Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard;

Black and Colored Canton Grapes;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS

at low prices;

Linen; Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;

Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; But-

tons;

Bombazetts; Camblets; Plaids; Flau-

nels;

(—ALSO—)

Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirtings;

Checks & Gingham; Batting and Wad-

dling;

Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing

and Knitting Cotton; with a great va-

riety of other Goods.

Nov. 14. 173.

WANTED,

WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and

cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry

Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices.

Purchasers are invited to call.

Nov. 14. 173.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. O. BRADLEY.

STORE, No. 6 MESSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET

PORTLAND.

HAS RECEIVED FROM

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON

37 PACKAGES OF

PIECE GOODS!

Probably much the largest and richest as-

sortment ever before offered in Port-

land, at wholesale and retail—

—CONSISTING IN PART—

21000 YDS PRINTS from 15 to 30 cents

per yard.

240 PS Superfine BROAD AND HA-

BIT CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, from

50 cents to \$12 per yard.

50 PS SATINETT.

100 PS PLAIDS & BOMBAZETTS,

from 17 to 42 cents per yard.

A very large assortment of Silk, Cotton

and Linen GOODS of almost every de-

scription.

80 SALES

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS

AND TICKINGS,

very cheap.

As many goods were purchased at

Auction in New-York by a well experi-

enced agent, from whom Fresh supplies are to

be received weekly; they will be sold from

10 to 25 per cent. less than usual cash

Prices. 9w—176

FALL & WINTER

GOODS.

JEREMIAH DOW.

At No. 5, MESSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET,

HAS just received a valuable assortment

OF BROADCLOTHS & CAS-

SIMERES, of different colors and qual-

ities, from 3 1/2 to 7,50 per yard.

Satinetts; Flannels; Bookings; Rose

Blankets; Camblets; Plaids; Bombazetts;

3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines; Crapes; Silks; Pon-

gees; Norwich Crapes; Italian do.; Silk,

Cassimere and Valencia Shawls and Mantles;

Swansdown, Valencia, Silk and Velvet Vest-

ings; Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Gloves; Flag

and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Pale-

teans; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Calicoes;

Furnitures; Cambrics; Muslins; Linens;

Lawns; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics;

Laces; Edgings and Insertings.

—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of

Domestic GOODS,

SUCH AS

Shirtings & Sheetings—

TICKINGS, YARNS,

BATTING, &c. &c.

All of which, together with most articles us-

ually kept in the dry goods line, being re-

ceiv'd purchased, will afford all those who

are in pursuit of good Goods and good bar-

gains, a choice selection and well worthy the

attention of the purchasers.

Portland, Oct. 24. 9w 174

FOR SALE

AT a fair place, a pair of very fine

working WAXEN, five years old

last spring, they measure seven feet, are

well mated, and it is presumed they are

interior to none in the County of Ox-

ford.—Also, one yoke of likely three

year old STEERS, which measure six

feet, well broke and good for work.

apply to

JONATHAN HALL.

Norway, Dec. 1. 1827.

JUST received and for sale at the

Oxford Bookstore, by the dozen

or single,

KINNE'S ARITHMETIC,

SIXTH EDITION,

With Questions, by

DANIEL ROBINSON.

JUST received and for sale by A. J.

BARTON Agent, Bridgwater Col-

lection of Sacred Music—16th edition.

Springer's Hyms, and a general as-

sortment of Books and Stationary.

ALSO, LEDGERS, ruled in a new &

convenient form.

Nov. 7.

MAINE FARMER'S

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828.

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford

Bookstore, by the Gross, Dozen or Sin-

gle.

Traders supplied on liberal terms.

Sold also at retail by Thomas Crocker, Esq.

Ebenezer Drake, Maj. John Dennett, Messrs

Morse & Hall, Lewis R. Stowell, Oren Shaw,

Paris. Mr. Nathan Atwood, Nathaniel Har-

low, Esq. Buckford. John R. Briggs, Esq.

Woodstock. Increase Robinson, William

Cox, Jeremiah Mitchell, and James Crockett,

Norway.

Cordage, Cut Nails and

Duck.

THOMAS BROWNE—

No. 10, LONG WHARF, PORTLAND.

AGENT for the State of Maine, for the

sale of Patent Cordage, made by Rob-

bins, of Plymouth.—Also Cut Nails and Brads

of all sizes, from 3d to 50d, manufactured

by Boston Iron Company. Duck, of various

prices; Anchors and Chain Cables.

It is presumed that the quality, price, and

time for the above articles, will give entire

satisfaction.—*Portland, Aug. 14, 1827.*—ly-163

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford ss.

TAKEN in virtue of a Writ of Exe-

cution and will be sold at Public

Vendue at the Store of D. & L. Brown,

RMER'S
NAC,
OF OUR LORD
28.
for sale at the Oxford
Gross, Dozen or Sin-

on liberal terms.
Thomas Crocker, Esq.
John Bennett, Messrs.
Stowell, Oren Shaw,
Good, Nathaniel Har-
John R. Briggs, Esq.
Robinson, William
and James Crockett,

Nails and
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ROWNE--
RE, PORTLAND,
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Cut Nails and Brads
50d, manufactured
Duck, of various
in quality, price, and
des, will give entire
Aug. 14, 1827-ly-163
S SALE.

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County, on Mon-
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Jun. Dep. Sheriff,
2, 1827.

LAND.
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EY BODWELL.
if 167

URANCE
NY.

for the purpose of
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ASA BARTON.

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Nov 20, 1827.

CLES.
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and White Spec-
\$1.00 per pair.
BARTON, Agent.

SERVER
Monday Morning, by
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per square—less
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for any error in any
amount charged

OXFORD OBSERVER

VOL. IV.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827.

[NO. 181.]

TWENTIETH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives.

A revolution of the seasons, has nearly been completed since the Representatives of the People and States of this Union were last assembled at this place, to deliberate and to act upon the common important interests of their constituents. In that interval, the never slumbering eye of a wise and beneficent Providence has continued its guardian care over the welfare of our beloved country. The blessing of health has continued generally to prevail throughout the land. The blessing of peace with our brethren of the human race has been enjoyed without interruption; internal quiet has left our fellow-citizens, in the full enjoyment of all their rights, and in the free exercise of all their faculties, to pursue the impulse of their nature, and the obligation of their duty, in the improvement of their own condition. The productions of the soil, the exchanges of commerce, the vivifying labors of human industry, have combined to mingle in our cup a portion of enjoyments as large and liberal as the indulgence of Heaven has perhaps ever granted to the imperfect state of man upon earth; and as the purest of human felicity consists in its participation with others, it is no small addition to the sum of our national happiness, at this time, that peace and prosperity prevail to a degree seldom experienced, over the whole habitable globe; presenting, though as yet with painful exceptions, a foretaste of that blessed period of promise, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb, and wars shall be no more. To preserve, to improve, and to perpetuate, the sources, and to direct, in their most effective channels, the streams, which contribute to the public weal, is the purpose for which Government was instituted. Objects of deep importance to the welfare of the Union are constantly recurring, to demand the attention of the Federal Legislature; and they call with accumulated interest, at the first meeting of the two Houses, after their periodical renovation. To present to their consideration, from time to time, subjects in which the interests of the nation are most deeply involved, and for the regulation of which the legislative will is alone competent, is a duty prescribed by the Constitution, to the performance of which the first meeting of the new Congress is a period eminently appropriate, and which it is now my purpose to discharge.

Our relations of friendship with the other nations of the earth, political and commercial, have been preserved unimpaired; and the opportunities to improve them have been cultivated with anxious and unremitting attention. A negotiation, upon subjects of high and delicate interest, with the Government of Great Britain, has terminated in the adjustment of some of the questions at issue, upon satisfactory terms, and the postponement of others for future discussion and agreement. The purposes of the Convention, concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 12th day of July, 1822, under the mediation of the late Emperor Alexander, have been carried into effect by a subsequent Convention, concluded at London on the 13th of November, 1826, the ratifications of which were exchanged at that place on the 6th day of February last. A copy of the proclamation issued on the nineteenth day of March last, publishing this Convention, is herewith communicated to Congress. The sum of twelve hundred and four thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars, therein stipulated to be paid to the claimants of indemnity under the first Article of the Treaty of Ghent, has been duly received, and the Commission instituted conformably to the act of Congress of the 24th of March last, for the distribution of the indemnity to the persons entitled to receive it, are now in session, and approaching the consummation of their labors. This final disposal of one of the most painful topics of collision between the United States and Great Britain, not only affords an occasion of grateful joy to ourselves, but has had the happy effect in promoting a friendly disposition, and in softening asperities upon other objects of discussion. Nor ought it to pass without the tribute of a frank and cordial acknowledgment of the magnanimity with which an honorable nation, by the reparation of their own wrongs, achieves a triumph more glorious than any field of blood can ever bestow.

The Conventions of 3d July, 1815, and of 20th October, 1818, will expire

by their own limitation on the 20th October, 1828. These have regulated the direct commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, upon terms of the most perfect reciprocity; and they effected a temporary compromise of the respective rights and claims to territory Westward of the Rocky Mountains. These arrangements have been continued for an indefinite period of time, after the expiration of the abovementioned Conventions; leaving each party the liberty of terminating them, by giving twelve months notice to the other. The radical principle of all commercial intercourse between independent nations, is the mutual interest of both parties. It is the vital spirit of trade itself; nor can it be reconciled to the nature of man, or to the primary laws of human society, that any traffic should long be willingly pursued, of which all the advantages are on one side, and all the burdens on the other. Treaties of Commerce have been found, by experience, to be among the most effective instruments for promoting peace and harmony between nations whose interests, exclusively considered on either side, are brought into frequent collisions by competition. In framing such treaties, it is the duty of each party, not simply to urge with unyielding pertinacity that which suits its own interest, but to concede liberally to that which is adapted to the interest of the other. To accomplish this, little more is generally required than a simple observance of the rule of reciprocity; and, were it possible for the statesmen of one nation, by stratagem and management, to obtain from the weakness or ignorance of another, an overreaching treaty, such a compact would prove an incentive to war rather than a bond of peace. Our Conventions with Great Britain are founded upon the principles of reciprocity. The commercial intercourse between the two countries is greater in magnitude and amount than between any two other nations on the globe. It is, for all purposes of benefit or advantage to both, as precious, and, in all probability, far more extensive, than if the parties were still constituent parts of one and the same nation. Treaties between such States, regulating the intercourse of peace between them, and adjusting interests of such transcendent importance to both, which have been found, in a long experience of years, mutually advantageous, should not be lightly cancelled or discontinued. Two Conventions, for continuing in force those abovementioned, have been concluded between the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 6th of August last, and will be forthwith laid before the Senate for the exercise of their constitutional authority concerning them.

In the execution of the Treaty of Peace, of November, 1782, and September, 1783, between the U. States and Great Britain, and which terminated the war of our Independence, a line of boundary was drawn as the demarcation of territory between the two countries, extending over near twenty degrees of latitude, and ranging over seas, lakes, and mountains, then very imperfectly explored, and scarcely opened to the geographical knowledge of the age. In the progress of discovery and settlement by both parties, since that time, several questions of boundary, between their respective Territories, have arisen, which have been found of exceedingly difficult adjustment. At the close of the last war with Great Britain, four of these questions pressed themselves upon the consideration of the negotiators of the Treaty of Ghent, but without the means of concluding a definite arrangement concerning them. They were referred to three separate Commissions, consisting of two Commissioners, one appointed by each party, to examine and decide upon their respective claims. In the event of disagreement between the Commissioners, it was provided that they should make reports to their several Governments; and that the reports should finally be referred to the decision of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. Of these Commissions, two have already terminated their sessions and investigations, one by entire and the other by partial agreement. The Commissioners of the fifth article of the Treaty of Ghent have finally agreed, and made their conflicting reports to their own Governments. But from these reports a great difficulty has occurred in making up a question to be decided by the Arbitrator. This purpose has, however, been effected by a fourth Convention, concluded at London, by the Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, on the 29th of September last. It will be submitted, together with the others, to the consideration of the Senate.

While these questions have been pend-

ing, incidents have occurred of conflicting pretensions, and of dangerous character, upon the territory itself, in dispute between the two Nations. By a common understanding between the Governments, it was agreed, that no exercise of exclusive jurisdiction, by either party, while the negotiation was pending, should change the state of the question of right, to be definitively settled. Such collision has, nevertheless, recently taken place, by occurrences, the precise character of which has not yet been ascertained. A communication from the Governor of the State of Maine, with accompanying documents, and a correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Great Britain, on this subject, are now communicated. Measures have been taken to ascertain the state of the facts more correctly, by the employment of a special Agent, to visit the spot where the alleged outgoings have occurred, the result of whose inquiries, when received, will be transmitted to Congress.

While so many of the subjects of high interest to the friendly relations between the two countries have been so far adjusted, it is matter of regret that their views respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonial Possessions, have not equally approximated to a friendly agreement.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress, they were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion, by the British Government, of access, in vessels of the U. States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering upon our own territories. In the amicable discussions which have succeeded the adoption of this measure, which, as it affected harshly the interests of the United States, became a subject of expostulation on our part, the principles upon which its justification has been placed, have been of a diversified character. It has been at once ascribed to a mere recurrence to the old long established principle of colonial monopoly, and at the same time to a feeling of resentment, because the offers of an Act of Parliament, opening the colonial ports upon certain conditions, had not been grasped at with sufficient eagerness by them. At a subsequent period, it has been intimated that the new exclusion was in resentment, because a prior Act of Parliament, of 1822, opening certain colonial ports, under heavy and burdensome restrictions, to vessels of the United States, had not been reciprocated by an admission of British vessels from the colonies, and their cargoes, without any restriction or discrimination whatever. But, be the motive for the interdiction what it may, the British Government have manifested no disposition, either by negotiation, or by corresponding legislative enactments, to recede from it, and we have been given distinctly to understand, that neither of the bills which were under the consideration of Congress, at their last session, would have been deemed sufficient, in their concessions, to have been rewarded by any relaxation from the British interdiction. It is one of the inconveniences inseparably connected with the attempt to adjust, by reciprocal legislation, interests of this nature, that neither party can know what would be satisfactory to the other; and that, after enacting a statute for the avowed and sincere purpose of conciliation, it will generally be found utterly inadequate to the expectations of the other party, and will terminate in mutual disappointment.

The session of Congress having terminated without any act upon the subject, a Proclamation was issued on the 17th of March last, conformably to the provisions of the 6th section of the Act of 1st March, 1823, declaring the fact that the trade and intercourse, authorized by the British Act of Parliament, of 24th June, 1822, between the United States and the British enumerated colonial ports, had been, by the subsequent Acts of Parliament, of 5th July, 1826, and the order of Council, of 27th July, 1826, prohibited. The effect of this Proclamation, by the terms of the Act under which it was issued, has been, that each and every provision of the Act concerning Navigation, of 18th April, 1818, and of the Act supplementary thereto, of 15th May, 1820, revived, and is in full force. Such, then, is the present condition of the trade, that, useful as it is to both parties, it can, with a single momentary exception, be carried on directly by the vessels of neither. That exception itself is found in a Proclamation of the Governor of the Island of St. Christopher and of the Virgin Islands, inviting, for three months from the 28th of August last, the importation of the articles of the produce of the United States, which constitute their export

portion of this trade, in the vessels of all nations. That period having already expired, the state of mutual interdiction has again taken place. The British Government have not only declined negotiation upon this subject, but, by the principle they have assumed with reference to it, have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self-respect of the United States, either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept as the grant of a favor that for which an ample equivalent is exacted. It remains to be determined by the respective Governments, whether the trade shall be opened by acts of reciprocal legislation. It is, in the mean time, satisfactory to know, that, apart from the inconveniences resulting from a disturbance of the usual channels of trade no loss has been sustained by the commerce, the navigation, or the revenue of the United States, and none of magnitude is to be apprehended from this existing state of mutual interdiction.

With the other maritime and commercial Nations of Europe, our intercourse continues, with little variation. Since the cessation, by the Convention of 24th June, 1822, of all discriminating duties upon the vessels of the United States and of France, in either country, our trade with that nation has increased and is increasing.—A disposition on the part of France has been manifested to renew that negotiation; and, in acceding to the proposal, we have expressed the wish that it might be extended to other objects, upon which a good understanding between the parties would be beneficial to the interests of both. The origin of the political relations between the United States and France, is coeval with the first years of our Independence. The memory of it is interwoven with that of our arduous struggle for national existence. Weakened as it has occasionally been since that time, it can by no means be forgotten; and we should hail with exultation the moment which should indicate a recollection, equally friendly in spirit, on the part of France. A fresh effort has recently been made, by the Minister of the United States residing at Paris, to obtain a consideration of the just claims of America, of the United States to the reparation of wrongs long since committed, many of them frankly acknowledged, and all of them entitled, upon every principle of justice, to a candid examination. The proposal last made to the French Government has been to refer the subject, which has formed an obstacle to his consideration, to the determination of a Sovereign, the common friend of both. To this offer no definitive answer has yet been received; but the gallant and honorable spirit which has at all times been the pride and glory of France, will not ultimately permit the demands of innocent sufferers to be extinguished in the mere consciousness of the power to reject them.

A new Treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce, had been concluded with the Kingdom of Sweden, which will be submitted to the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification. At a more recent date, a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Hanseatic Republics of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, has been received, charged with a special mission for the negotiation of a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between that ancient and renowned League and the United States. This negotiation has accordingly been commenced, and is now in progress, the result of which will, if successful, be also submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Since the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the Imperial throne of all the Russias, the friendly dispositions towards the United States, so constantly manifested by his predecessor, have continued unabated; and have been recently testified by the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to reside at this place. From the interest taken by this Sovereign in behalf of the suffering Greeks, and from the spirit with which others of the great European Powers are co-operating with him, the friends of freedom and of humanity may indulge the hope, that they will obtain relief from that most unequal of conflicts, which they have so long and so gallantly sustained. That they will enjoy the blessing of self-government, which, by their sufferings in the cause of liberty, they have richly earned; and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions, of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood. The sympathies which the People and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with their cause, have been acknowledged by their Gov-

ernment, in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress, the Representatives of that nation to whom this tribute of gratitude was intended to be paid, and to whom it was justly due.

In the American hemisphere, the cause of freedom and Independence has continued to prevail; and if signalized by none of those splendid triumphs which had crowned with glory some of the preceding years, it has only been from the banishment of all external force, against which the struggle had been maintained. The shout of victory has been superseded by the expulsion of the enemy over whom it could have been achieved. Our friendly wishes and cordial good will, which have constantly followed the Southern nations of America in all the vicissitudes of their war of Independence, are succeeded by a solicitude, equally ardent and cordial, that, by the wisdom and purity of their institutions, they may secure to themselves the choicest blessings of social order, and the best rewards of virtuous liberty. Disclaiming alike all right and all intention of interfering in those concerns which it is the prerogative of their Independence to regulate as to them shall seem fit, we hail with joy every indication of their prosperity, of their harmony, of their persevering and inflexible homage to those principles of freedom and of equal rights, which are alone suited to the genius and temper of the American nations. It has been therefore with some concern that we have observed indications of intestine divisions in some of the Republics of the South, and appearances of less union with one another, than we believe to be the interest of all. Among the results of the state of things, has been that the Treaties concluded at Panama do not appear to have been ratified by the contracting parties, and that the meeting of the Congress at Tacubaya has been indefinitely postponed. In accepting the invitations to be represented at this Congress, while a manifestation was intended, on the part of the United States, of the most friendly disposition towards the Southern Republics, by whom it had been proposed, it was hoped that it would furnish an opportunity for bringing all the nations of this hemisphere to the common acknowledgment and adoption of the principles, in the regulation of their international relations, which would have secured a lasting peace and harmony between them, and have promoted the cause of mutual benevolence throughout the globe. But as obstacles appear to have arisen to the re-assembling of the Congress, one of the two Ministers commissioned on the part of the U. States has returned to the bosom of his country, while the Minister charged with the ordinary mission to Mexico remains authorized to attend at the conferences of the Congress whenever they may be resumed.

A hope was for a short time entertained, that a treaty of Peace, actually signed between the Governments of Buenos Ayers and Brazil, would supersede all farther occasion for those collisions between belligerent pretensions and neutral rights, which are so commonly the result of maritime war, and which have unfortunately disturbed the harmony of the relations between the United States and the Brazilian Governments. At their last session, Congress were informed that some of the naval officers of that Empire had advanced and practised upon principles in relation to blockades and to neutral navigation, which we could not sanction, and which our commanders found it necessary to resist. It appears that they have not been sustained by the Government of Brazil itself. Some of the vessels, captured under the assumed authority of these erroneous principles, have been restored; and we trust that our just expectations will be realized, that adequate indemnity will be made to all the citizens of the United States who have suffered by the unwarranted captures which the Brazilian tribunals themselves have pronounced unlawful.

In the diplomatic discussions at Rio de Janeiro, of these wrongs, sustained by citizens of the United States, and of others which seemed as if emanating immediately from that Government itself, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States, under an impression that his representations in behalf of the rights and interests of his countrymen were totally disregarded and useless, deemed it his duty, without waiting for instructions, to terminate his official functions, to demand his passport, and return to the United States. This movement, dictated by an honest zeal for the honor and interests of his country, motives which operated exclusively upon the mind of the officer who resorted to it, has not been disapproved by me. The Brazilian Government, however, complained of it as a measure for which no adequate intentional cause had been given by them; and upon an explicit assurance, through their Charge d'Affaires,

residing here, that a successor to the late Representative of the United States near that Government the appointment of whom they desired, should be received and treated with the respect due to his character, and that indemnity should be promptly made for all injuries inflicted on citizens of the U. States or their property, contrary to the laws of nations, a temporary commission as Charge d'Affaires to that country has been issued, which it is hoped will entirely restore the ordinary diplomatic intercourse between the two Governments, and the friendly relations between their respective nations.

Turning from the momentous concerns of our Union, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to those of the deepest interest in the administration of our internal affairs, we find the revenues of the present year corresponding as nearly as might be expected to the anticipations of the last, and presenting an aspect still more favorable in the promise of the next. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January last, was six millions three hundred and fifty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars and eighteen cents. The receipts from that day to the 30th of September last, as near as the returns of them yet received can show, amount to sixteen millions eight hundred and eighty-six thousand five hundred and eighty-one dollars and thirty-two cents. The receipts of the present quarter, estimated at four millions five hundred and fifteen thousand, added to the above form an aggregate of twenty-one millions four hundred thousand dollars of receipts. The expenditures of the year may perhaps amount to twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars, presenting a small excess over the receipts. But, of these twenty-two millions, upwards of six have been applied to the discharge of the principal of the public debt; the whole amount of which, approaching seventy-four millions on the first of January last, will, on the first day of next year, fall short of sixty-seven millions and a half. The balance in the Treasury, on the first of January next, is expected will exceed five millions four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; a sum exceeding that of the first of January, 1825, though falling short of that exhibited on the first of January last.

It was foreseen that the revenue of the present year would not equal that of the last, which had itself been less than that of the next preceding year. But the hope has been realized which was entertained, that these deficiencies would in no wise interrupt the steady operation of the discharge of the public debt by the annual ten millions devoted to that object by the Act of 31 March, 1817. The amount of duties secured on merchandise imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September last, is twenty-one millions two hundred and twenty-six thousand, and the probable amount of that which will be secured during the remainder of the year, is five millions seven hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars; forming a sum total of twenty-seven millions. With the allowances for drawbacks, and contingent deficiencies which may occur, though not specifically foreseen, we may safely estimate the receipts of the ensuing year at twenty-two millions three hundred thousand dollars; a revenue for the next, equal to the expenditure of the present year.

The deep solicitude felt by our citizens of all classes throughout the Union for the total discharge of the public debt, will apologize for the earnestness with which I deem it my duty to urge this topic upon the consideration of Congress—of recommending to them again the observance of the strictest economy in the application of the public funds. The depression upon the receipts of the revenue which had commenced with the year 1823, continued with increased severity during the two first quarters of the present year. The returning tide began to flow with the third quarter, and, so far as we can judge from experience, may be expected to continue through the course of the ensuing year. In the meantime, an alleviation from the burden of the public debt will, in the three years, have been effected to the amount of nearly sixteen millions, and the charge of annual interest will have been reduced upwards of one million. But among the maxims of political economy which the Stewards of the public moneys should never suffer without urgent necessity to be transcended, is that of keeping the expenditures of the year within the limits of its receipts. The appropriations of the two last years, including the yearly ten millions of the sinking fund, have each equalled the promised revenue of the ensuing year. While we foresee with confidence that the public coffers will be replenished from the receipts, as fast as they will be drained by the expenditures, equal in amount to those of the current year, it should not be forgotten that they could ill suffer the exhaustion of larger disbursements.

The condition of the Army, and of all the branches of the public service under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, will be seen by the report from that officer, and the documents with which it is accompanied. During the course of the last Summer, a detachment of the Army has been usefully and successfully called to perform their appropriate duties. At the moment when the Commissioners appointed for carrying into execution certain provisions of the Treaty of August 18th, 1825, with various tribes of the Northwestern Indians, were about to arrive at the appointed place of meeting, the unprovoked murder of several citizens, and other acts of unprovoked hostility, committed by a party of the Winnebago tribe, one of those associated in the treaty, followed by indications of a menacing character, among other tribes of the same region, rendered necessary an immediate display of the defensive and protective force of the Union in that quarter. It was accordingly exhibited by the immediate and concerted movements of the Governors of the State of Illinois and of the Territory of Michigan, an competent levies of militia under their authority, with a corps of seven hundred men of United States troops, under the command of General Atkinson, who, at the call of Governor Cass, immediately repaired to the scene of danger, from their station at St. Louis. Their presence dispelled the alarms of our fellow-citizens on those borders, and overawed the hostile purposes of the Indians. The perpetrators of the murders were surrendered to the authority and operation of our laws, and every appearance of purposed hostility from those Indian tribes has subsided.

Although the present organization of the Army, and the administration of its various branches of service, are, upon the whole, satisfactory, they are yet susceptible of much improvement in particulars, some of which have been heretofore admitted to the consideration of Congress, and others are now first presented in the Report of the Secretary of War.

The expediency of providing for additional numbers of officers in the two Corps of Engineers will, in some degree, depend upon

the number and extent of the objects of national importance upon which Congress may think it proper that surveys should be made, conformably to the act of the 30th of April, 1824. Of the surveys which, before the last session of Congress, had been made under the authority of that act, reports were made:

1. Of the Board of Internal Improvement, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.
2. On the continuance of the National Road from Cumberland to the tide waters within the District of Columbia.
3. On the continuance of the National Road from Canton to Zanesville.
4. On the location of the National Road from Zanesville to Columbus.
5. On the continuance of the same Road to the Seat of Government in Missouri.
6. On a Post Road from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
7. Of a survey of Kennebec river, (in part.)
8. On a National Road from Washington to Buffalo.
9. On the survey of Saugatuck harbor and river.
10. On a Canal from Lake Pontchartrain to the Mississippi river.
11. On surveys at Edgartown, Newburyport, and Hyannis harbor.
12. On survey of La Plaisance Bay, in the Territory of Michigan.

And reports are now prepared, and will be submitted to Congress:

1. On surveys of the Peninsula of Florida, to ascertain the practicability of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic with the Gulf of Mexico, across that Peninsula; and also, of the country between the Bays of Mobile and of Pensacola, with the view of connecting them together by a canal.
2. On surveys of a route for a canal to connect the waters of James and Great Kennebec rivers.
3. On the survey of the Swath in Pamlico Sound, and that of Cape Fear below the town of Wilmington, in North Carolina.
4. On the survey of the Muscle Shoals, in the Tennessee river, and for a route for a contemplated communication between the Hiwassee and Coosa rivers, in the State of Alabama.

Other reports of surveys, upon objects pointed out by the several acts of Congress of the last and preceding sessions, are in the progress of preparation, and most of them may be completed before the close of this session. All the officers of both Corps of Engineers, with several other persons duly qualified, have been constantly employed upon these services, from the passage of the act of 30th April, 1824, to this time. Were no other advantage to accrue to the country from their labors than the fund of topographical knowledge which they have collected and communicated, that alone would have been a profit to the Union more than adequate to all the expenditures which have been devoted to the object; but the appropriations for the repair and continuance of the Cumberland Road, for the construction of various other roads, for the removal of obstructions from the Rivers and harbors, for the erection of Light-houses, Beacons, Piers, and Buoy, and for the completion of Canals undertaken by individual associations, but needing the assistance of means and resources more comprehensive than individual enterprise can command, may be considered rather as treasures laid up from the contributions of the present age, for the benefit of posterity, than as unrequited applications of the accruing revenues of the nation. To such objects of permanent improvement to the condition of the country, of real addition to the wealth as well as to the comfort of the People by whose industry and industry they have been effected, from three to four millions of the annual income of the nation have, by laws enacted at the three most recent sessions of Congress, been applied, without trenching upon the necessities of the Treasury; without adding a dollar to the taxes or debts of the community; without suspending even the steady and regular discharge of the debts contracted in former days, which, within the same three years, have been diminished by the amount of nearly sixteen millions of dollars.

The same observations are, in a great degree, applicable to the appropriations made for fortifications upon the coasts and harbors of the United States, for the maintenance of the Military Academy at West Point, and for the various objects under the superintendence of the Department of the Navy. The Report of the Secretary of the Navy, and those from the subordinate branches of both the Military Departments, exhibit to Congress, in minute detail, the present condition of the public establishments dependent upon them, the execution of the acts of Congress relating to them, and the views of the officers engaged in the several branches of the service, concerning the improvements which may tend to their perfection. The fortification of the Coasts, and the gradual increase and improvement of the Navy, are parts of a great system of national defence, which has been upwards of ten years in progress, and which for a series of years to come, will continue to claim the constant and persevering protection and superintendence of the legislative authority. Among the measures which have emanated from these principles, the Act of the last Session of Congress for the gradual improvement of the Navy, holds a conspicuous place. The collection of timber for the future construction of vessels of war; the preservation and reproduction of the species of timber peculiarly adapted to that purpose; the construction of Dry Docks for the use of the Navy; the erection of a Marine Railway for the repair of the public ships; and the improvement of the Navy Yards for the preservation of the public property deposited in them; have all received from the Executive the attention required by that Act, and will continue to receive it, steadily proceeding towards the execution of all its purposes. The establishment of a Naval Academy, furnishing the means of theoretic instruction to the youths who devote their lives to the service of their country upon the ocean, still solicits the sanction of the Legislature. Practical seamanship and the art of navigation may be acquired upon the cruises of the squadrons which, from time to time are despatched to distant seas; but a competent knowledge, even of the art of ship building, the higher mathematics and astronomy, the literature which can place our officers on a level of polished education with the officers of other maritime nations; the knowledge of the laws, municipal and national, which, in their intercourse with foreign States and their Governments, are continually called into operation; and above all, that acquaintance with the principles of honor and justice, with the higher obligations of morals, and of general laws, human and divine, which constitute the great distinction between the warrior patriot, and the licensed robber and pirate; these can be systematically taught and eminently acquired only in a permanent

school, stationed upon the shore, and provided with the teachers, the instruments, and the books, conversant with and adapted to the communication of the principles of these respective sciences to the youthful and inquiring mind.

The report from the Postmaster General exhibits the condition of that Department as highly satisfactory for the present, and still more promising for the future. Its receipts for the year ending the first of July last amounted to one million four hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and fifty-one dollars, and exceeded its expenditures by upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. It cannot be an over-sanguine estimate to predict that, in less than ten years, of which one half have elapsed, the receipts will have been more than doubled. In the mean time, a reduced expenditure upon established routes has kept pace with increased facilities of public accommodation, and additional services have been obtained at reduced rates of compensation. Within the last year, the transportation of the mail in stages has been greatly augmented. The number of Post Offices has been increased to seven thousand; and it may be anticipated that, while the facilities of intercourse between fellow-citizens, in person or by correspondence, will soon be carried to the door of every village in the Union, a yearly surplus of revenue will accrue, which may be applied as the wisdom of Congress, under the exercise of their constitutional powers, may devise for the further establishment and improvement of the public roads, or by adding still further to the facilities in the transportation of the mails. Of the indications of the prosperous condition of our country, none can be more pleasing than those presented by the multiplying relations of personal and intimate intercourse between the citizens of the Union dwelling at the remotest distances from each other.

Among the subjects which have heretofore occupied the earnest solicitude and attention of Congress, is the management and disposal of that portion of the property of the Nation which consists of the public lands. The acquisition of them, made at the expense of the whole Union, not only in treasure but in blood, marks a right of property in them equally extensive. By the report and statements from the General Land Office, now communicated, it appears that, under the present Government of the United States, a sum little short of thirty-three millions of dollars has been paid from the common Treasury for that portion of this property which has been purchased from France and Spain, and for the extinction of the aboriginal titles. The amount of lands acquired is near two hundred and sixty millions of acres, of which, on the first of January, 1826, about one hundred and thirty nine millions of acres had been surveyed, and little more than nineteen millions of acres had been sold. The amount paid into the Treasury by the purchasers of the lands sold is not yet equal to the sums paid for the whole, but leaves a small balance to be refunded; the proceeds of the sales of the lands have long been pledged to the creditors of the Nation; a pledge from which we have reason to hope that they will in a very few years be redeemed. The system upon which this great National interest has been managed was the result of long, anxious, and persevering deliberation; matured and modified by the progress of our population, and the lessons of experience, it has been hitherto eminently successful. More than nine-tenths of the lands still remain the common property of the Union, the appropriation and disposal of which are sacred trusts in the hands of Congress. Of the lands sold, a considerable part were conveyed under extended credits, which, in the vicissitudes and fluctuations in the value of lands, and of their produce, became oppressively burdensome to the purchasers. It can never be the interest or the policy of the Nation to wrest from its own citizens the reasonable profits of their industry and enterprise, by holding them to the rigorous import of disastrous engagements. In March, 1821, a debt of twenty-two millions of dollars, due by purchasers of the public lands, had accumulated, which they were unable to pay. An act of Congress, of the 2d of March, 1821, came to their relief, and has been succeeded by others; the latest being the act of the 4th of May, 1826, the indulgent provisions of which expired on the 4th of July last. The effect of these laws has been to reduce the debt from the purchasers, to a remaining balance of about four millions three hundred thousand dollars due; more than three-fifths of which are for lands within the State of Alabama. I recommend to Congress the revival and continuance, for a further term, of the beneficent accommodations to the public debtors, of that statute, and submit to their consideration, in the same spirit of equity, the remission, under proper discriminations, of the forfeitures of partial payments on account of purchases of the public lands, so far as to allow of their application to other payments.

There are various other subjects, of deep interest to the whole Union, which have heretofore been recommended to the consideration of Congress, as well by my predecessors, as under the impression of the duties devolving upon me, by myself.

Among these are the debt, rather of justice than gratitude, to the surviving warriors of the Revolutionary War; the extension of the Judicial Administration of the Federal Government to those extensive and important members of the Union, which, having risen into existence since the organization of the present Judiciary establishment, now constitute at least one-third of its territory, power, and population; the formation of a more effective and uniform system for the government of the Militia; and the amelioration, in some form or modification, of the diversified and often oppressive codes relating to insolvency. Amidst the multiplicity of topics of great national concernment, which may recommend themselves to the calm and patriotic deliberations of the Legislature, it may suffice to say, that, on these, and all other measures, which may receive their sanction, my hearty co-operation will be given, conformably to the duties enjoined upon me, and under the sense of all the obligations prescribed by the Constitution.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, December 4, 1827.

DOMESTIC.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.
MODEST BENEVOLENCE.

We observed, the other day, in the Newport Mercury, under date of Oct. 18, the following advertisement:

"A person offers to teach a school in Conventry, four months, without any compensation, and supply the same school with an instructress five months, at his own expense.—A letter directed to A. B. New-Ipswich, New Hampshire, and conveyed by mail, will be faithfully regarded."

We cannot willingly remain silent in reference to the disinterested conduct of this individual designated as A. B. though it would give us cause of sincere regret, if the relation of the following facts, which we derived from the Representatives of the towns alluded to, should in the slightest degree be unacceptable to one who has for so long a period, practised upon the maxim, which teacheth the truly benevolent when they do a good action, to let not the left hand know what the right hand doeth.—Such examples are so rare that the benefit of them ought not to be withheld from the public.

In 1824, an advertisement similar to the above, purporting that a person would teach a school gratuitously in West Greenwich, in that State, induced some gentlemen in that town to write to A. B. at the place designated, expressing a desire to avail themselves of his offer. Soon after an individual arrived in West Greenwich, and opened a school, which he taught in the best manner for three months, refusing to receive any compensation, and even insisting on paying his board and other incidental expenses, which those whose children had been benefitted by his instructions, were solicitous to relieve him from. The instructor was only known by the appellation of Mr. "A. B." and the Master; and at the end of the school he departed, leaving his best wishes with the people. The following winter, 1825, the same offer was made by A. B. to teach a school in Richmond—on application by letter, directed to Brattleborough, Vt. He was immediately written to, agreeably to the direction, and soon after opened his school in Richmond, which was continued for three months, and which gave more satisfaction to the parents than any school ever taught in the town. The instructor, not only refused all pecuniary consideration, and insisted on bearing his own expenses, but, on leaving the place, put \$48 into the hands of a female who had attended his school, and was qualified for the task, as a compensation for her continuing to keep the school through the summer months, which was accordingly done.—Last year, the same benevolent gentleman, whose real name had not been ascertained, gave notice that he would teach a school in Hopkinton if written to, at Amherst, N. H.—Col. Barber, of that place, immediately wrote as directed, and the gentleman soon arrived. His school was attended by upwards of 50 pupils. His qualifications, as an instructor, were of an high order, and the children improved more under his tuition than they had ever done before. He again refused the most earnest solicitations of the parents to be allowed to pay for his board, and the incidental expenses of his school, permitting them only to furnish him wood and school-room, himself gratuitously supplying the scholars with nearly all the books necessary in their studies. The inhabitants, with becoming politeness, never pressed the disclosure of the name of the individual to whom they were so much indebted, and he left them at the close of his school, entirely ignorant whether he possessed any other designation than the initials by which he had uniformly been known. Letters, &c. directed to him, bore only the superscription to Mr. "A. B." He was a young gentleman of prepossessing and amiable manners, and possessing a well cultivated mind.

—BELFAST, (Me.) Dec. 5.
—On Thanksgiving evening a loaded musket was discharged by some villain into the dwelling house occupied by Capt. John McKean, of this village; the ball entered a room passing very

near Mrs. McKean, and next into a bureau.

A new saw mill, at the head of the tide in this town, owned by Mr. John T. Poor, was burnt on the night of the 21st ult. No insurance.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—The 1st Roy Gazette of Thursday last, gives the following account of a melancholy event which occurred in the west part of that town on the 22d ult. "The house of Mr. Elizer Hinsdale was consumed by fire, and his wife and two children perished in the flames. Mrs. Hinsdale had been deranged for a number of months, and was confined in a small room in the house separated from a fire place by a plank partition with small crevices to admit the warmth. She had, in past years, had similar turns of derangement, and at such times was generally disposed to mischief. It is presumed that she set fire to the house, as she had in the early part of that evening and at other times threatened to do it. The probability is, that she communicated with the fire by means of a line of straws from her bed as she had before, been discovered attempting to do it. Mr. H. had lain down, in his clothes, in an adjoining room, to rest for a short time, and upon awaking found the room in which his wife was confined in flames. He attempted to enter it, but was repulsed by the flames. He then endeavored to reach the chamber where his children slept, and was met by his daughter, thirteen years old bearing her younger sister in her arms, who effected their escape. Before he could proceed any farther the stairs gave way, and immediately after, the roof fell in; and he was compelled to relinquish any further rescue, and leave the two remaining girls, aged seven and three years, to the flames. A young woman and small boy who were in other parts of the house escaped with great difficulty. No property, not even an article of clothing was saved. Mr. H. was severely burned upon his head and hands.

Mrs. Hinsdale was, when rational, a woman of superior talents and an accomplished mind. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian church and an adornment to her profession."

FEMALES ENTITLED TO VOTE.—The Western Carolinian has discovered that females can vote in the several towns which are represented in the House of Commons of this State, under the 9th section of the Constitution, which provides that all "persons possessed of a freehold in any town in this State having a right of representation," &c. "shall be entitled to a vote for a member to represent such town in the House of Commons." The word "persons" was no doubt accidentally used for "free-men," as in the 7th and 8th sections; for we can see no reason why females should be permitted to vote in the towns and not in the counties.—Fayette Obs.

STEAM CARRIAGE.—It seems, from the following paragraph, that the steam carriage of which we have heard so much, is likely, after all, to answer.—The Shelburne Mercury says, "A gentleman has contracted with Mr. Gurney, of London, for a supply of his patent steam carriages, which the contractor intends to run between London, Bath, and Bristol, for the conveyance of passengers and goods."—London Pa.

John McNamara, was on Tuesday convicted in the Court of Sessions of biting off the forefinger of Mr. Smith, and attempting to take a mouthful from the leg of Mrs. Smith. He amputated one finger of Mr. Smith's hand, and was in the act of clawing out an eye, when Mrs. Smith flew to the rescue of her husband, and was saved in the attempt from the loss of the calf of her leg solely by the fold of her stocking. Mr. Smith produced, in the Court, his dismembered finger in a bottle.—N. Y. Amer.

THE DUEL.—The Grand jury yesterday found bills for misdemeanor against Messrs. Barton, Asbury, M'Leod, and Dr. Pennell, charged with being concerned in the late duel which resulted in the death of Mr. Graham.

We understand inquiry was made of the Court whether a bill for murder would lie, the wound being inflicted in another state. The opinion of the Judge was, that an action for murder could only be brought in the state where the wound was inflicted.

FIRE.—The house of Mr. John Hall, near Camden, S. C. has been lately burned. His wife was absent at a spring, having left two children in the house, one 8 years old the other an infant, on a pallet near the fire; she returned in time to get the children out of the house, but the youngest was so much burned that it survived only about an hour and a half.

The house of Mr. Elizer Hinsdale, at Le Roy, N. Y. has been destroyed by fire, and his wife, and two female children were burnt to death.—His wife, who was deranged, is supposed to have set fire to the house.

The Rev. Phineas Crandall, of the Methodist persuasion, has issued proposals for publishing at Augusta, Me. a semi-monthly paper, of half the size of our common newspaper, to be called the *Gleanings of Tennessee*.

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THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY;
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827.

THE EASTERN ARGUS.

The *Eastern Argus* in reply to some remarks of ours in a former number, on the inconsistent and anti-Republican course of that paper, under its present "political advisers," has come out in its usual strain of invective and denunciation. The *Editor* has not done us the justice to copy our remarks, that his readers might have the opportunity of judging between our text and his commentary. We, in common with many other *Republican* editors, are denounced as federalists, and as exporting our influence to build up the ruins of ancient federalism. Now, as this charge so palpably contradicts the evidence of our own senses, we cannot ourselves credit it, and as it is so manifestly in defiance of the whole tenor of our paper, we do not believe it will gain credit with our readers. No—we ever have and ever shall maintain the doctrine of Republicanism; but we shall maintain it in consistency with common sense and common honesty, and will never be knowingly made the dupes of "advisers," who, while they are openly singing *hominas* to Republicanism, are secretly crucifying all its essential principles.

The *Argus* says that "almost every paper in New-England, instigated by federalists, supports Mr. Adams, while all the principal republican papers within the same boundaries, are for Gen. Jackson." If the *Argus* "advisers" do not know that they are wrong in this assertion, we will convince them of their error. We will instance in Massachusetts and Maine, papers which are known, and ever have been known, as *Republican* papers, which are devoted to the cause of Mr. Adams.—The *Boston Chronicle and Patriot*, the oldest democratic paper in New-England, is decidedly in the interest of Mr. Adams, so is the *Essex Register*, and *National Aegis*, both old papers, and always democratic, while on the other hand, the *Boston Gazette*, and *Salem Gazette*, two of the oldest *federal* papers, are united with the *Argus* in the interest of the opposition. Will the *Argus* dare to denounce the *Hallowell Advocate* as a *federal* paper? We know that it will not; and yet the *Advocate* supports Mr. Adams with distinguished zeal and ability. We select the *Advocate* only, of the numerous republican papers in Maine, which support Mr. Adams, because it is an old *Republican* paper, and out of the Counties of Cumberland and York, has a much greater influence than the *Eastern Argus*.

If we should not be thought too presumptuous, we would beg the favor of the *Argus*, to point us to any old republican paper in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont or Maine, which supports the cause of Gen. Jackson. We may be mistaken, but we think we are not, in saying that there is none.—We have not room for more on this subject to-day, our feelings would not permit us to say less. We acknowledge no dictation in the course we shall pursue. We hope, so long as we manage a public journal, we shall be enabled to be impartial, independent, and above all, to be honest. When we find that the cause we have espoused cannot be supported but by a resort to unmeaning declamation, to obsolete epithets and calling of hard names, we shall be very contented to see it go down.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We this day give our readers the Message of President Adams to the two branches of the National Legislature. It will be found an able and unvarnished exposure of our foreign and domestic concerns. It will not be necessary for us to suggest, what our readers cannot fail to discover from the perusal of this document, that it presents a most happy and prosperous state of our national affairs. If this document be true, (and that it is, the experience of every observing individual in the Nation must be witness,) the conclusion is irresistible, that at no period, since the Declaration of Independence, have we had stronger reason for contentment, than at the present. Still happy and contented as we might and ought to be, it cannot be disguised that we are far from being an united people. If, as a nation, we are in danger, it cannot be manifest to the most superficial inquirer, that we are not to look for its cause in any circumstances of political adversity, but in those intestine feuds, which, not infrequently proceed from artful and unprincipled ambition, in seasons of the highest political prosperity.

Whatever be the destiny of the present Administration, whether it continues the usual period, or be limited to four years, history cannot fail to do it justice; and a future day will show, if we cannot now perceive it, that the Presidency of John Quincy Adams possesses all the excellent traits of the respective reigns of Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe.

THE PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

We have received the two first numbers of this work published by Mr. Judah Dobson. We are highly pleased with its contents, as well as its appearance, and cheerfully recommend it to readers of every class, as the editor observes that, "Wit and Humor are of no small importance in literature as well as life, and we shall always be happy to welcome to

our shrine a genuine son of Mankind. It is our design to insert occasional notices, of Sciences and the Arts." Judging from these two numbers which are before us, as specimens of the work, we think that the editors will redeem their pledge, thus given to the public. We will receive subscriptions for the work at the publishers prices.

CONGRESS.

At our last dates from Washington, Congress had done but little business. The House of Representatives adjourned over from Thursday the 6th, to Monday the 10th instant in order to give the Speaker time to make the appointment of the Standing Committee, the Senate also adjourned to meet at the same time. We shall give an account of every thing which we think will be of interest to our readers, which may be done by this body during its Session.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. BARTON, you will please to insert the following in your paper, as it may be a hint "in due season" to those who make it a constant practice of taking a morning dram under a false notion of its medical utility, "MODERATE DRINKING LEADS TO IMPROPERANCE."

The late discussions and publications on the grave subject of intemperance, have not brought to notice a single fact or sentence so important as that which we have just copied as the topic for a few remarks. This importance is equally great whether we regard the habit as a leading cause of intemperance or its discontinuance as a most influential means of its suppression: That this opinion is but too well founded, the experience of many, and the observation of all, who have observed but a part of what has been going on about them, will unequivocally prove. Men do not generally arrive suddenly at the last stage of any vicious indulgence; it is the occasional and permitted gratification which ends in excess and ruin. So it is in the use of ardent spirit; most drunkards have been in their day, and in many instances for a long day, but moderate drinkers, and during all this period they have intended never to exceed the bounds of safe and allowable indulgence.

The idea that a little brandy, gin, rum, nognay, or any other spirituous portation, can be frequently, perhaps daily, taken with impunity,—when carried into effect will ever prove as it ever has done, a most prolific source of intemperance. Multitudes of men, and not a few women, too numerous indeed to think of, otherwise temperate, regular and even commendable in their modes of life,—by this apparently harmless, though most insidious gratification, have been ensnared and destroyed. By this indulgence, too, the practice we deplore, is made familiar to the young, and thus situated, how can the young be made to view the practice as they ought? Can the child be supposed to regard the liquor he sees a parent drink as a poison? Can he view a beverage which he sees to be considered as the symbol of hospitality, and as a means of social enjoyment, as full of danger, and leading to the loss of all that is dear in possession or bright in prospect? Here, too, we see the influence of example, and the weight of responsibility resting not on parents only, but on every individual in society whose conduct affects unfavorably the moral principles and habits of others. And what bad man, living among men, is low and obscure as not to incur more or less of this frightful responsibility.

Another idea which tends to justify this practice of moderate drinking, is a persuasion that a little spirit is good for the health of those who are well without it. All history and living testimony, as given by correct observers, and by all whose judgment is not perverted by a vice which they are determined to defend and indulge, are totally opposed to this sentiment. Another idea, not less destitute of all truth, is an opinion that some degree of excitement and exhilaration from some artificial stimulant is required to enable laborers, sailors, mechanics, &c. to put forth the greatest muscular strength of which they are capable.

That a man or number of men may for a time move briskly, and for a short period perform more labor, when under a certain degree of unnatural elevation of spirit, we will not undertake to deny. But that men for a long period, for the whole of life for example, will perform more work of any kind, whether muscular mental or mixed, for any degree of excitement from spirit of any kind, is entirely opposed to the conviction of those persons who are best qualified to judge. We mean men who have had the care and employment of laborers of all descriptions,—such as captains of vessels, travellers, superintendents of farms, manufacturers, architects, &c. These will all tell you that they can do better without spirit than with it. It is not to be denied that spirit is sometimes truly medical; so is opium, hyoscyamus, prussic acid and fifty other poisons. These are all medicines or poisons according to their preparation, mode of exhibition and the situation of those to whom they are administered. In this light strictly should all distilled spirit be viewed; it has nothing neutral in its character and effect, it is an agent always for us or against us, it is not a friend or an enemy.

Med. In'r.

The revenue of Rhode-Island for the last six months, amounted to \$18,033 68—its expenditures during that period were only \$8,555 12.

It has been calculated that the manufacture of wool, (including the various mechanics and laborers employed,) in the New England states, subsists about 20,000 families, or 120,000 persons, and that these will consume the surplus products of 40,000 families of agriculturalists; together, about 360,000 individuals.

COTTON.—Much cotton printing is done at several places. Taunton, Mass. and Dover, N. H. are among the most famous; at the first named, 2,000 pieces are printed weekly, and the quantity is increasing; much also is printed at the Warren factory, near Baltimore, at which between 900 and 1000 persons are subsisted.

CANADA.—On the 20th ult. the Parliament of Lower Canada met at Quebec. The House of Assembly chose Mr. Papineau, Speaker. He had 39 votes, Mr. Vallières 6. They were both of the anti-executive party. Custom or something superior requires that the choice of Speaker should be submitted to the Governor for his approbation or disapprobation. This was done in the present case, and His Excellency rejected Mr. P. and directed a new choice, when Mr. P. had 40 votes to 4—and the House sent again to the Governor, but resolved that they had a right to choose their Speaker without consulting him, and could proceed to business though he might disapprove of the choice.

So the affair stood at the date of the last information. It was expected the Governor would not recognize Mr. P. but dissolve the Parliament.

They complain of drought in one part of France, and of inundation in another.

DUTCH CAMELS.—The Nantucket Inquirer recommends the use, in the harbor of that place, of what are called Dutch Camels, to enable loaded ships to pass the bar. This expedient is said to be used by the Dutch, particularly in the Zuyder Zee, and also at Venice, and on the river Neva in Russia. It consists of large and strong chests, which when filled with water are attached to the bottom of the vessel, after which the water is pumped out, and by this means, a buoyancy is given to the vessel, proportioned to the capacity of the chest. The largest Russian camel is 217 feet in length, and 36 feet in breadth.

It would seem, from an article in the Portsmouth Times, that some person lately had a sound tooth pulled, and sold, to raise 50 cents to buy rum.

Boston Traveller.

BEAT THIS WHO CAN.—A Mercer (Pen.) paper states, that a lady of that county had five children at one birth, and 12 in the course of 18 months!!!

SMALL POX.—In noticing the appearance of this dreadful malady in some of the adjacent towns, on Friday, we incorrectly mentioned Brighton as one; they are only Roxbury and Brookline. The number of cases in these towns has been few; and, as we learn, no new ones for several days. Every possible precaution has been taken to prevent its further extension, and no danger is now apprehended by the inhabitants in the vicinity.—Boston Traveller.

MURDER.—About a fortnight or three weeks ago, an old man of the name of Bergeron, a farmer of the parish of St. Antoine, about 40 miles above Quebec, on the south side of the St. Lawrence, was found, shockingly mutilated, at some distance from his house, in a low spot of ground. He had his throat cut nearly across, his face and hands had received several wounds, and a knife, which was unstained, and was known to belong to him, was laid across his breast. Suspicion has fallen on two persons to whom he had made over his property. The Coroner has gone to examine the body.

Judge Rochester is now in N. York and shortly to embark, in a national vessel, for Central America, as Charge d'Affaires of the United States to that Republic.

The notorious *Malapara*, of Marble memory, was a passenger last week in one of the steam boats from Albany to N. York.

Mr. Webster is still detained in New York, by the indisposition of both himself and Mrs. Webster.

The U. S. ship *Hornet*, Capt. Claxton, arrived at New York on Thursday, from Tampico, with \$134,000 in specie, for sundry merchants. The *Hornet* has been cruising in the Gulf of Mexico for a year past, during which time the crew have enjoyed good health.

It appears that the antagonist of Mr. Conway, late delegate from Arkansas, whose death in a duel was recorded last week, was Robert Crittenden, Secretary of that Territory. Mr. Conway fell at the first fire.

The Legislature of New York adjourned on Tuesday last. That body has been in session the present year, more than six months. The expenses are about a thousand dollars a day. So that the good people have had about

two hundred thousand dollars worth of Legislation the present year.
Boston Traveller.

A Danish fisherman lately caught in the Baltic an enormous salmon, round the throat of which was tied a sort of amulet, with antique characters engraved thereon. The Academy of Copenhagen had declared the characters to be Punic, signifying "Fish, you were once my prisoner, but merciful as skilful, the great and powerful Erik restores you to the sea deities; return thanks, therefore, to Odin." This is expressed in five lines of poetry, below which there is another inscription, the meaning of which has not yet been discovered. It appears, according to common report, that the salmon was first caught before the kingdoms of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, were converted to Christianity.
Furet de Londres.

A short time after the Oliver, Captain Olive, left Alicante, she was captured by an Algerine. The pirate took out four of her crew, and sent on board sixteen Algerines; Captain Olive and one seaman only were left on board the Oliver. During the day, some of the Algerines went below to drink. Capt. Olive gave a signal to his sailor; and when they were half drunk, he shut the hatches. The Algerines on deck endeavored to resist; but they did not succeed. A vessel was in sight, signals of distress were made, and a Spanish vessel assisted the Oliver into a Spanish port, where she is now performing quarantine.
Phare du Havre.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 28. INDIAN HOSTILITY.—Letters, we have been informed, by a gentleman directly from Milledgeville, have been received in that place, addressed to the Senator and Representative of Lee County, from the sheriff of that county, stating that there were strong appearances of hostility among the Indians—that they were embodying themselves, and had shot at and badly wounded one man, and barbarously beaten another.

A Mr. Hall (from Lee, we believe) was in Milledgeville; who, on his road to that place, had been informed that as many as two or three cases of murder had been committed.—He had seen 50 or 60 mounted Indians completely armed, on this side of the Chatahoocchie, exhibiting signs of hostility. They entered a plantation, and killed ten or twelve hogs, and took from the crib as much corn as the convenience to take away would permit, in the presence of the owner, to whom, however, they attempted no personal injury.

These letters, together with the statement of Mr. Hall, have been laid before the Governor, who, we understand, has sent off a communication on the subject to the Agent.

We are requested to state, that the Free Meeting-House, which has recently been erected in Sweden, will be dedicated on Tuesday the 25th inst.

Official return of votes for Senators in the COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Whole number of votes	1307
Reuel Washburn, of Livermore, has	1324
John Grover, of Bethel, has	1304
and are chosen.	

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by Job Eastman, Esq. Mr. Andrew Mills, to Miss Olive Stevens.
In Paris, 16th inst. by Rev. James Hooper, Mr. Lewis B. Stowell, to Miss Laura Tewell.
In Dixfield, by H. Farewell, Esq. Mr. Peter Holman, Jr. to Miss Martha Newton.

DIED.

In St. Andrews, N. B. Mr. Amos Ordway, Jr. aged 30.
In New-Gloucester, Mrs. Betsey, wife of Samuel Cushman, Esq. aged 39.
In Portsmouth, Eng. Sergeant Whip, aged 37. He carried a halbert at the battle of Bunker Hill, and fought under Kings George 2d, 3d, and 4th.

GOSPEL PREACHER.

The first number of this work is now printed and ready for delivery.—Such persons as wish to subscribe, are requested to leave their names with the subscriber immediately, ASA BARTON, Agent for the Publisher.

NOTE. The Gospel Preacher is published monthly, each number will contain one or more Sermons of living Universalist Ministers. The work is handsomely executed, and done up in printed covers.

OPODELDOC.

JOHNSON'S superior OPODELDOC, which is so highly approved of, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Oxford Bookstore.
Dec. 15.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the twenty second instant, at the Store of the Subscriber, in Paris, 200 Bushels Good Prime CORN.
2 Likely HORSES, one 3 the other 4 years old.
2 Good Single SLEIGHS.
Conditions made known at the time of sale.
LEWIS B. STOWELL.
Dec. 5, 1827. 2w 180*

JUST received and for sale by ASA BARTON Agent, Bridgewater Collection of Sacred Music—16th edition. Springer's Hymns, and a general assortment of Books and Stationary.
ALSO, LEDGERS, ruled in a new & convenient form.
Nov. 7.

JOSEPH HARROD, HAS this day added to his Stock, Broad-cloth, Cassimeres, Duffels, Lion's Skin Coating, Baizes, Flannels, Camblets, Plaids, Vestings, Calicoes, together with a great variety of
Cotton, Linen and Silk
GOODS.

Likewise, an additional assortment of CARPETINGS, Hearth Rugs, Blankets, etc.
Dec. 14, 1827. Swis 181.

FALL & WINTER
GOODS.

JEREMIAH DOW.

At No. 5, MUSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET, HAS just received a valuable assortment of BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES, of different colors and qualities, from 3 1/2 to 7, 50 per yard.

Satinets; Flannels; Bookings; Rose Blankets; Camblets; Plaids; Bombazetts; 3-4 and 5-4 Bombazines; Grapes; Silks; Portraits; Norwich Grapes; Italian do.; Silk, Cassimere and Valencia Shawls and Mantles; Swansdown, Valencia, Silk and Velvet Vestings; Silk and Worsted Hosiery; Gloves; Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Paleoreans; Fancy Handkerchiefs; Calicoes; Furnitures; Cambrics; Muslins; Linens; Lawns; Linen Damask; Linen Cambrics; Laces; Edgings and Insertings.
—ALSO—

An extensive assortment of
Domestic GOODS,
such as

Shirtings & Sheetings—
TICKINGS, YARNS,
BATTING, &c. &c.

All of which, together with most articles usually kept in the dry goods line; being recently purchased, will afford all those who are in pursuit of good Goods and good bargains, a choice selection and well worthy the attention of the purchasers.
Portland, Oct. 24, 1827. Sw 174

CHEAP FOR CASH.

T. O. BRADLEY,
STORE, No. 6 MUSEY'S ROW, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND.

HAS RECEIVED FROM
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

37 PACKAGES of
PIECE GOODS!

Probably much the largest and richest assortment ever before offered in Portland, at wholesale and retail—

—CONSISTING IN PART—

21000 YDS PRINTS from 15 to 30 cents per yard.

40 PS Superfine BROAD AND HALF BIT CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, from 50 cents to \$12 per yard.

50 PS SATINETT.

100 PS PLAIDS & BOMBAZETTS, from 17 to 42 cents per yard.

A very large assortment of Silk, Cotton and Linen GOODS of almost every description.

30 BALES
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS
AND TICKINGS,
very cheap.

As many goods were purchased at Auction in New-York by a well experienced agent, from whom Fresh supplies are to be received weekly; they will be sold from 10 to 25 per cent. less than usual cash Prices.
9w—174

SAMUEL CUTLER,

HAS taken the Store, door above
BANK OF PORTLAND,

MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND;

And has for sale at the lowest prices, for cash

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIECE GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, Blue, Olive and Mixed Drabs

CLOTHS;

Ladies Pelisse cloths; CASSIMERES;

Handsome dark Calicoes; at 20 cts.

Rich Patches; Cambrics; Muslins;

Nice plain Muslin at 25 cts. per yard;

Black and Colored Canton Crapes;

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK GOODS

at low prices;

Linens; Lawns; and Linen Cambrics;

Ribbons; Needles; Tapes; Pins; Buttons;

Bombazetts; Camblets; Plaids; Flannels;

—ALSO—

Bed Ticking; Sheetings and Shirtings;

Checks & Ginghams; Batting and Wadding;

Blue and White Cotton Warp; Sewing

and Knitting Cotton; with a great variety of other Goods.

WANTED,

WOOLEN YARN, and all wool and cotton and wool Cloth, for which Dry Goods will be exchanged at Cash prices. Purchasers are invited to call.
Nov. 14. 176.

FOUND,

ON Saturday last, in the road near Capt. John Richards in Hebron, a part Kist of TOBACCO. The owner can have the same by paying Charges, on application to SAMUEL SWIFT.
Dec. 11, 1827.

POPE'S ESSAY.

A NEW and handsome edit of Pope's Essay on Man, with Notes, just published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, b: the dozen or single.
Dec. 13th.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS

CONSTANTLY for sale at the Oxford Bookstore
Nov. 14.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
THE FLOWER.

Specimen of the lights and shadows of a
WANDERER'S LIFE.

Far in a wild, where Nature sat sublime,
Retired from scenes of busy, bustling life—
Where awfully the rugged mountains frowned
That seem'd, like guards, to keep the world
at bay—

Where sigh'd the winds in deep, sepulchral
tones,
"Through pines that seem'd coeval with their
hills,

It grew: and, oh, it was a lovely flower!
I saw it, when 'twas putting forth its sweets,
Its lovely tints expanding to the view.

In garden or parterre ne'er grew such flower.
So fragile, soft and delicate its frame,
"That Heaven's own gentlest breath too
rough appear'd

"To visit with a kiss its tender cheek.
Such fragrance it exhal'd, methought it
seem'd

To breathe, as if 'twere animate, and fill'd
With mind. It look'd as if 'twere Innocence
Herself, in person come, with pure intent,
To breathe her spirit into mortal hearts.

Personified the virtues in it seem'd,
There white-robb'd Chastity all smiling sat,
By confidence upheld, and kept her throne;
While downcast Modesty, with blushing
cheek,

Retiring, hid herself among the leaves.
And there—but, hold—let me no more de-
scribe;
For 'twas a flower beyond description fair;
And not for earth, but heaven, it seem'd de-
sign'd.

A while, (and 'twas a pleasing task,) 'twas
mine
To tend this precious flower, to watch its
growth,

And draw its latent beauties forth to view.
I've gaz'd on it by day, and dream'd by night;
And as I gaz'd and thought, I better grew;
For, odours it sent forth, that, enring in,
The heart did cleanse, refine and purify.

The virtuous, still more purely virtuous made,
While vice, *abash'd*, in silence turn'd away.
I've thought, 'what pity, such a beautiful
flower

Should "blush unseen" in wilderness like this;
Where poisonous reptiles, blights and mildews
dwell,
Its worth unknown, its beauties unadmird!

Perhaps some rude, ungracious, impious hand
Shall pluck thee, blooming, from thy parent
stem,
To fade and die on some unworthy breast—

'Twas but a tear—a single silent tear—
Deride it, none; for, 'twas an holy drop,
More precious than Potosi's richest mines,
All pure and warm, forth from a feeling heart;
Nor could have stain'd the flower it fell upon.

'Thou, Lord, hast made us—thou alone art
good!
If weakness is a sin, forgive this tear;
Nor ever give me heart less soft than this:
For, oh! 'tis pleasant often thus to sin—
Thus to lament anticipated woes;
And, unresisting, yield to feeling's sway.

The hour arriv'd—I look'd a last adieu—
It wad' its head; its odours rose on high,
As if anticipating Heaven's design.
'Protect this flower, all-gracious Heav'n,' I
cried.

Fate gave the word; reluctant, I obey'd,
And onward took my melancholy way.

W. B.

Dixfield, Dec. 1827.

VARIETY.

EFFECTS OF FRIGHT.

We are indebted to the Boston Spectator
for the extracts below. The writer observes,
"The following circumstance I know to be a
fact. It was wrote by a lady of undoubted
veracity, who was on the spot when the af-
fair occurred, and may serve as a warning to
those who are fond of comedy, which too of-
ten turns out a tragedy."

In the town of Hampton, in Middle-
sex, Eng. a spot celebrated on account
of the stately palace erected there by
the magnificent Cardinal Woolsey, was
kept, some years since, a young ladies'
boarding school. A Miss Courtenay,
the only child of immensely wealthy pa-
rents, in the county of Hampshire, was
one of the scholars. To prevent her
suffering through life, from the morbid
cowardice to which, from nature and
education; the softer sex are much
prone, her parents and teachers had
taken unwearied pains not only to brace
her mind against the terrors of imagin-
ation, but of those terrifying realities
that flesh is heir to. They succeeded
effectually, little dreaming poor weak-
sighted mortals as we are, that this very
acquirement would one day prove fatal
to her.

Matilda Courtenay was about sixteen,
amiable, accomplished, and as lovely in
her person as the fabled Hourii. Her
disposition was gay as that of the lark
—all buoyancy and life. It was not
long ere the young ladies in the school
discovered this trait of fearlessness in
her character, for Matilda had been so
praised by her dotting parents for its
possession, that she lost no opportunity
of displaying it on every possible occa-
sion. Many were the tricks resorted to
by her companions with the idea of
frightening her, such as starting upon
her from a place of concealment; mak-
ing figures with vile physiognomies
painted on them, and placing them up-
on her bed—perhaps a mischievous one
concealed beneath the bedstead, would
seize her foot as she was stepping into
it. At other times, Dolly, the maid,
would be hired to get upon the roof and
throw brick-bats down the chimney.—
But all was in vain—her listening tor-
mentors heard no sound save that of a
chuckle or a burst of joyous laughter.

Almost wearied with the continued fail-
ure of their experiments, they at length
hit upon an expedient to frighten the
innocent girl by a *coup de main*. Miss
Courtenay had been to visit her parents,
but was expected at Hampton that night.
A student of medicine, in the neighbor-

hood, was prevailed upon to bring se-
cretly in the evening a skeleton to the
school.—The hope at length of fright-
ening Miss Courtenay weakened their
own fears in handling this otherwise ap-
palling subject. They fastened it with
the tester within the curtains, at the
foot of the bed, so as to conceal it ef-
fectually from her observation: but with
the conviction that the moment the bed
should be shaken, by her getting into it,
the figure would fall upon her. Matilda
did not reach Hampton till bedtime,
but in more than usually gay spirits re-
tired to her apartment, saying to her
loved, but mischievous companions,
"good night dear girls, good night; I
have got buck, and to-morrow we shall
have a fine game at romps—good night;"
and with a bound was out of sight.—
There was a cause, nay two of them,
for Matilda's heightened spirits. Hen-
ry Melmoth, the companion of her child-
hood, and her *beau ideal* of all that was
perfect in mankind, had brought her
down in his curricle and four, and had
whispered something agreeable in her
ear, and more had "looked unutterable
things." Besides, Matilda was by na-
ture benevolent, and her parents, aware
that she would make no ill use of it, had
given her a plentiful supply of pocket
money—and she might build castles in
the moon, think of Henry undisturbed,
and in her mind's eye dispose of her
wealth on the morrow. With this sweet-
est and most delightful feeling of hu-
manity, the desire of performing kind
actions, Matilda, after praying as fer-
vently as a girl of sixteen could be ex-
pected to pray, jumped into bed, where
we will leave her for the night.

Early on the following morning, those
who had been particularly busy in this
cruel affair were astir to see its effects,
and repaired in a body to Miss Cour-
tenay's apartment, with the expectation
of hearing the joyous bursts of merrim-
ent, but imagine their surprise and
horror on finding the sweet girl doubt-
less in the very position she laid down,
with her eyes fixed and rolled up in
their sockets; the white froth foaming
from her pale mouth, her nostrils fear-
fully distended, and showing every ap-
pearance of approaching dissolution—
the forefinger and thumb, of her right
hand held a shred or fibre which ad-
hered to the skeleton, whose fleshless
arm had fallen across her, and its eye-
less skull rested on the same pillow with
that of the blooming girl. Medical as-
sistance was called, but alas! too late—
her extremities were cold.—The phy-
sicians pronounced that she had fallen
into repeated convulsions from affright,
and there was no remedy. In a few
moments "life ebbed pulse by pulse
away," and the angel spirit of the lov-
ely, but ill-fated Matilda, fled forever!

"Lay her 'P' the earth,
And from her fair and unpolluted flesh
May violets spring!" S. H. S.

FROM THE SAGO PALLADIUM.
RELIGIOUS IMPOSTURE.

JACOB COCHRAN.—This strange man,
who a few years since, threw a part of
New-England in commotion with fanat-
icism, and who, in the midst of his su-
pernatural power and light, found a
check to his holy zeal, as he called it,
by a few years contemplation in the
State Prison at Charlestown, is still a
wonder in the land of the living, with a
few fanatics at his heels.

The subscriber, a few days since, paid
a visit to his, "Ark," as they call it, in
Hollis, Me., and by the appearance of
some of the family and the number of
small children that I saw, I should sup-
pose that they do have all things in
common, as they profess to, to a greater
extent than the shakers do; for their
population increases without begging
children from others; and I could not
ascertain that any of the company were
married save Jacob and his wife, and he
has a spiritual companion in addition to
his natural one, who has added (I was
informed) one, if not more, natural child
to the family since their spiritual union;
and I fancy this is about the only way
that their family will increase in future,
as they are not so fortunate with respect
to worldly possessions as the shakers
are; therefore food and houses will not
at present tempt many to join them.

Two of the fraternity are State Pri-
son convicts, and are lately from New-
York, with a wife, as it is supposed she is.

I should suppose the family consist-
ed of six or seven men with their spiri-
tual wives, besides Jacob and his spiritual
and natural wives.

I entered the building and inquired for
Jacob—he soon made his appearance,
with three or four aids-de-camp, or
talking disciples—the women took their
seats in a back room to listen to our
conversation.

At length, as I would not admit Jacob
to be infallible, and the great apostle of
God, to whom all his enemies must soon
submit with a vengeance, he, with a
loud voice, pronounced me to be a poor,
deluded servant of the Devil. At that
moment his female disciples exclaimed
aloud—Glory to God—Glory to God,
&c. to that degree that the whole house
echoed. Jacob then attempted to con-
vince me that all professors, save him-
self and company were hypocrites and
deceivers, and said that they had all
combined to bar the love of God out of
his soul; but glory to God, they cannot
do it, for I now feel the love of God in
my very fingers—stretching out his

hands. I observed that he was mistaken,
for I was a professor and I knew that I
had not combined to bar the love of
God out of his soul—for I desired that
he and all mankind might enjoy it, and
I knew that I enjoyed it myself—upon
which he pronounced me a liar, in say-
ing that I enjoyed the love of God. I
then told him my opinion of him, viz. that
he was a poor deceived creature, if not
a great impostor, and that he must re-
pent of his abomination or never know
the true love of God shed abroad in his
heart; upon which he pronounced a
curse upon me in pontifical style; and
his echoing women again said amen,
with a loud acclamation of Glory to God,
&c.—or rather broke out in mocking
God and disgracing themselves.

He then told me he had got through
with me, and wished me to leave his
house as soon as convenient.
He then said to his disciples, Come,
let us go to our work; and they all left
the room in a moment, and followed this
monster in human shape, as he appear-
ed to me; and I soon left the building,
with a new proof, that there is a way
that seemeth good to man, but the end
thereof is death; and that ambitious,
sinful men, are deceitful above all things,
and desperately wicked, when under the
influence of strong self-will and false
zeal, which is fanaticism indeed—and,
with a new stimulus to watch and pray
lest I enter into temptation.

HULL BARTON.

FROM THE BOSTON GALAXY.
JOE STRICKLAND—AGAIN.

Masse Chew Sits October the 20th one 1000
ate hundred & 20 seven

dere Uncle Ben,—Arter I started
from the fawls eye thawt ide cum down
hear and sea sum of mi relashens that
got rich a bildin nu banks and Phack-
teris and ive fownd out a better wa tu
git munny than to dig fort the wa is for
five or six fellers that haint got no munny
to set up a nu bank and go to maken
bills like split i wish yewd cum down
hear nixt winter and ile hev a bank n
goin sum whair in ole hampshear
Kownty iph eye ken find a plais whair
the haint got wun and give yew a hul
saddle bags ful of bills but what i was
a goin to tel yew was that eye went
along with unkle Joes bois to ginncrol
muster last weak and by mily the had
a skraip that was anuf to kil ole peepie
eye ask yew the ophisers was a strutin
roun with there yaller buttons on there
cotes as stiff as yoaht hogs and when
the went round to selewt the ginncrol
the stept jist lik kurnol pluc that i sen
in nu Yawk and bimbeby the cum up a
shour and they ery wun on um skam-
pered as if the british was after um eye
gese the phire injines in nu Yawk cum
drive awl the massy chew sits millishy
a scurwilt wauter on um—arter the
shour i went round to sea the phokes
um eye never sea so many fellers cornd
in awl me born dase and the acted like
darn fools and arter the tranen was
dun the was men and wimmen and bois
and gals and white phokes and niggers
and sojers and ophisers awl in a heep
and sum was a swairin and sum was a
flein and sum was a dainsin and sum
was a drinken and sum was a eeten and
sum was a hollerin and sum was a kut-
tin up kapers and a good meny was so
drunk the didnt no what the was a
doine and the drummin and fifein and
shutein skart the hosses and waggins
and the run agin wun another and 2
gals that was a peddin nu slder got
there legs broak and wun man got his
arm shot oph with a kannen and ben
cum to us with his fais chuc ful of pou-
der and wun i put owt and sed a fellers
gun slipt and toar oph awl his fingers
and i lost 10 dollars in raal kimicles a
plaen dise and got five dollers in darn
kownterfit munny tuct oph onto me and
finely sum on us thawt weed hev a
skraip and we sea sum fellers and gals
a dainsin and 2 ole niggers a fiddlein for
um un bil run up and fetcht wov um
a trip and bragt him down covhack and
the fellers tackled us on un we fit like
boogers til bil got a lic on his i that
made it turn blac and blew and finely
i gin wun feller a lic on the bed with a
klub and slatted him over and the thot
i kild him and so we run like sam bil
and a goin hom som fellers tride to run
bi us and turn us awl over into a mud
puddle co-splurup and broak the wag-
gin awl to shew strings—I haint got
over the taral skraip yet by hea and
yesterday i went to jim billinsins and his
wife is down sic shees bin a cryin ever
sens he got hom about his gitting drunk
and glittin his arm broak wun the wag-
gin turned over—she ses if she cood sea
the guvener and tel him hoo much
hurt tranens dus she nose heed brake
um up—preest joans ses a gret meny
bois gits there soles rewend a goin to
tranens his sim swares heel run awnigh
cause his pah wipt him for swairin and
for loasin awl his munny a throin at a
joak that an ole nigger heed—his mah
takes on terribly about him and ben is
up stump about his gal caus she wunt
hev him caus he got cornd but i no she
wilt bimbeby for she erise and takes on
about it awl the time—the wimmen at
unkle Joes has been a skoldin and
phiretlin about tranens ever sens we
got hoam—ant peggy ses she wishes
the plagy tranens was awl demolisht and
the men hed to go and dig taters for
the mishenaries she ses the munny that
spent for tranens and sperrits is a gret
many thousen dollers and she means to
hev a society amungst the wimming to

brake up tranens and drinkin sperrits
and hev the munny gin to pyus yung
men to eddekat um and i swow i
bleeve sheel do it for wen the wimmen
start to du a thing tha olwers make it
goe—wen i git to nu lunnan ile rile yew
agin abewt the munny and bimbeby ime
a goin to hev awl me letters printed in
a book and ery body ses it will be a
darn site bettern Coopers novels than
hees got ritch bi
Yure lovin nipweh
JOE STRICKLAND.

MANAGERS' OFFICIAL PRIZE LIST

O the Drawing of the Cumberland and
Oxford Canal Lottery, Class No. 18, at
the Town Hall, in Portland, Dec. 8, 1827.

2,294 is entitled to \$1,500.	
1,766 is	\$900
4,713 is	900
5,625 is	800
3,405 is	800
6,483 is	800

Those Tickets having for their last three fig-
ures 082, are prizes of \$100
Those Tickets having for their last three fig-
ures 311, or 608, are prizes of \$50
Those Tickets having for their last two fig-
ures 91, 90, 84, 25, 78, are prizes of \$4
All tickets whose last figure is 3, 7, 5, being
the three last drawa different white bil-
lots, each \$3.

P. VARNUM,
J. P. BOYD,
N. MITCHELL, Managers.
Portland, Dec. 8, 1827.

HIGHLY INTERESTING
TO THE AFFLICTED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that
Anderson's Cough Doors and Pectoral
Poultices have, from an extensive use for 8
years past, proved themselves to be one of the
most valuable remedies ever yet discovered
for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and other af-
fections of the breast and lungs leading to
Consumptions. Thousands have experienced
the happy effects of this Healing Balsam, and
many of the highest respectability have vol-
untarily given certificates, some of which will
accompany each bottle, that will satisfy eve-
unprejudiced mind that the most extraordi-
nary and unexpected cures have been per-
formed by the use of this medicine in
cases of long standing, in which other
medicine had produced no favorable effects,
and where the most skillful physicians had
given them up as hopeless. It is not pretend-
ed that they are an infallible cure in all cases,
but of such as are incurable, there are but
few but will be greatly relieved by the use
of them. Scarcely a case of Coughs, Colds,
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of sleep, arising from debility, or even seated
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ely use of this Healing Balsam. Each Dollar
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ses, which proves them to be a cheap medi-
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medicine in whole and half bottles just
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by
ASA BARTON, Agent.
Dec. 13.

STRAY STEER.
STRAYED from the
subscriber, about four
weeks since, a likely red
two year old STEER,
the horns rather turned
in. Whoever will give information respect-
ing said STEER, to the subscriber, shall be
rewarded for their trouble.
SAMUEL CROCKETT.
Hebron Dec. 10, 1827.

EYE WATER.
JUST received and for sale at the
Oxford Bookstore, Doct. Thomp-
son's celebrated EYE WATER.
Sept 127.

ASA BARTON, AGENT,
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Lessons; Columbian Orator; Whelp-
ley's Compend of History; American
Preceptor; Art of Reading; Scientific
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Book; Walkers, Perrys, and Johnson's
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Walshes' Arithmetics; Murrys, Fisks,
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FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1828.

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A View of West Florida. By John Lee
Williams.

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containing more particularly an Account of
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Slaves since the Abolition of the Slave Trade,
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Speech of the Hon. Henry Clay, before the
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